NEW GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

MR. BLACK'S FIRST RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

HE IS IN FAVOR OF BIENNIAL SESSIONS AND LIT-THE LEGISLATION-MOST OF THE FEAT-URES OF HIS POLICY WELL

RECEIVED IN ALBANY,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 6.-Governor Black's first annual message was read to both branches of the Legislature to-day, and most of its recommendawith the approval of the Senators and The suggestion of economy in the blic expenditures, of course, did not receive nthusiastic praise from some members, but such men as Senator Mullin, chairman of the nate Finance Committee, and Assemblyman Nixon, who will be chairman of the Assembly mmittee on Ways and Means, thought this the best recommendation made by the Governor. National Guardsmen were pleased to see that Mr. Black has been impressed by the recent isms of the National Guard management, and that he favors a permanent chief of that

The taxpayers of the State have reason to rejoice that Mr. Black declares that the work of completing the Capitol should be done by con-

Mr. Black's statement that the Raines Liquor Tax law needs amending is echoed by every member of the Legislature.

On one subject Mr. Black speaks as an expert and that is the preservation of the Adirondack forests. For many years he has spent his vacations on the banks of an Adirondack lake. He knows of the dreadful work of the woodchopper in the forests, and he says the woods must be bought by the State.

General Highle has in preparation a bill providing for good roads which would carry out the Governor's ideas on that subject. THE MESSAGE.

The message follows:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York. The Message of the Governor is a constitutional equirement, and the facts and recommendations erein submitted are in compliance therewith.

The finances of the State are satisfactory in spit-

of the hard times. The total valuation of property 4.888.712.908. The State tax for the fiscal year is \$11.757.837 71, and the total funded debt was on September 30 \$2,329,660. The revenues received during the last year from corporations, inheritance tax and the Raines liquor law were \$8,030,228 66, the liquor alone yielding \$3,564,014 98. Notwithstanding cluding charities, the school system, the canals, the Capitol, and aggregating nearly \$13,000,000 a year, render a satisfactory rate impossible, but the pres-ent depression and the uncertainties of the future demand the most exact scrutiny compatible with the magnitude and importance of our enterprises. The plan of appropriations, it seems to me, could be proved. That now followed permits money to voted at any time during the session of the Legislature, with no recommendation or backing except one or more members whose activity and dehouses. This method may, and I understand does, result in appropriations for special purposes which are covered by general appropriations made later. In my judgment the wisdom of an expenditure should have some other demonstration than the zeal of a member for his own projects or local-Appropriations for the National Government are made upon estimates provided by the different departments, thus providing the sanction and, to ments for the required outlay. A department should know its own needs, and all matters properly within it should be cared for upon its estimate, accompanied by a report showing their necessity. This method would, in some measure, fix the responsibility, and would be, if not a safeguard, at least a check.

PRISON LANCE extent, the responsibility of those depart

cannot afford the blemish that would be put upon it by enforcing a degradation deeper than that resulting from imprisonment. Work must be provided, and at once. The constitutional provision respecting prison-made goods increases the difficulty of providing it. There are nearly 20,000 persons in our hospitals and charitable institutions. The needs of these inmates should be met as far as practicable by the work of the criminal class, and, if necessary in order to increase the opportunity for labor, the use of machinery should be dispensed with; for the saving of money is no part of the problem until the product of the criminal class falls below the reasonable wants of all the inmates of the State institutions. It is purely a question of State policy which broadens into a question of safety and morals. This subject might be relieved by a system of industrial training, which, in addition to the product made, would afford an occupation upon which the convict, when released, might rely. The employment of short-term convicts in the making or improvement of roads may not be impracticable, and the consideration of a plan having that end in view may now well occupy your attention. The suggestions made in the report of the State Prisons Commission have been carefully prepared, and I commend those suggestions. The subject is urgent and its consideration should not be postponed. Its difficulty will be constantly increased by delay, for without employment the retrogression of our criminals will be marked and inevitable.

BANKING.

The last year has been marked by many disastrous business failures, and yet out of 215 banks of deposit and discount, only two have falled and four have gone into voluntary liquidation. This record, made in a year of unprecedented stress, when the resources of the of dollars, demonstrates their stability. Our savings banks are and have long been a source of pride and encouragement. They are the depositories of the savings of the thrifty and industrious. Their history marks with greater accuracy than any other sign the tendency of affairs among the comparatively poor. Their gain for years has been wonderful and steady, but the increase in deposits for the last year of over 246,000,000, raising the total to the marve-lous sum of 2715,000,000, shows that the pluck and energy of the working class are too strong to be overcome by an adverse current. The administration of these banks must be careful and wise and their investments safe.

The building and loan associations, of which more than four hundred are now in existence, with a capital of \$50,000,000, may be productive of substantial gain. They are entitled to just and considerate legislation, but nothing should be omitted to make their management economical and sound.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. banks themselves have fallen off over thirty millions

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance indicates that all companies doing business in this State, with one or two exceptions, are sound. If any legislation could lessen the number of weak comes, it should be passed, for a company that is not y to fulfil its contracts should not be allowed to

LABOR AND ARBITRATION.

Every year the so-called labor question grows were important, and the need of its proper solution tore imperative. The Board of Mediation and

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Arbitration, the Factory Inspector and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are of considerable value. Their work is in the right direction, but they are still far short of the requirements which the growing and enormous interests of the laboring people in this country have created. There is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. They are the same. Capital is nothing but labor turned into money. A man who quarrels with the accumulations of his neighbor discourages the thrift and economy of which he himself ought to be an example. He makes war upon the very condition which he hopes some time to attain. Those who create and foster discontent in the mind of the laborer are not his friends. The largest opportunities possible to the laboring man should be provided. The largest wages consistent with the rights of the employer should be paid, and different persons performing the same work, even though some of them be women, should receive the same compensation. These results are more likely to occur through reason and mutual acquaintance than through reason and mutual acquaintance than through rebellion. Tolerance is the first requisite of amicable relatiors, and this will arise when the employer and the laborer understand each other. Some plan should be devised which would afford to each such information of the other as will form a basis for the friendly adjustment of differences between them. No such plan now exists here, and the result is the appalling loss of wages and property which is so often seen when the rights of the employer and laborer clash. The plan known as the University Extension has been tried in England, and is said by many to have produced satisfactory results. It is the investigation by careful, intelligent and conscientious men into the affairs of the laboring people and their relations to their employers. Its tendency and purpose are to give and to get information, and by seeiing both sides prevent the conflict which a view of only one might produce. The work of the Commission of Mediation a aiready been done.

Whether or not the scheme of the University Extension is feasible, it at least affords a suggestion along lines which must at some time be pursued. I commend this subject to the Legislature for that careful consideration which the great need of all our people in this direction demands for it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the State, including the Naval Militia, consists of about fourteen thousand men. The Naval Militia has come to be an important arm of the service, but the equipment for practical the subject of building a State cruiser upon which the subject of building a State cruiser upon which the Naval Militia might receive such actual training as is provided the Guard in the camp at Peekskill. The discipline and efficiency of the National Guard are high, and, actuated by a desire to maintain this condition. I suggest to the Legislature the wisdom of putting this body upon a footing where its chief executive officer is not likely to be changed at every political election. This officer ought not to be subject to political control, and the frequent changes alluded to must have a disheartening effect upon the members of the National Guard and impair its high standard of service. This suggestion, if agreeable to the Constitution, might well extend to the whole of the Governor's staff, for it is certain that the National Guard would be served quite as well by officers with a more permanent tenure and it is equally certain that the lustre shed upon the Governor by his staff might be dispensed with without loss of his dignity or danger to the State.

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS.

The railroad companies of the State have, with Their condition, however, is still fairly prosperous But little legislation is necessary upon this subject but little legislation is necessary upon this subject, but the frequency of accidents at railroad crossings has rendered necessary some means to prevent them. The method of reaching this result is not clear. The serious menace that surrounds all travellers where highways and railroads cross upon the same plane would justify an inquiry by the Legislature, through a commission or otherwise, as to the proper disposition of this question.

responsibility, and would be, if not a safeguard, at least a check.

PRISON LABOR.

Few subjects are of more importance than the treatment of criminals. Imprisonment is not alone for punishment, but for the safety of society and the reformation of the criminal. The last purpose can be accomplished only by the steady employment of the convict. Idleness imprisoned would result always in degradation, and the hope of reformation would be destroyed. Even if the welfare of the criminal were out of the question, society itself cannot afford the blemish that would be put upon it by enforcing a degradation deeper than that resulting from imprisonment. Work must be pro-

The means of obtaining good roads has been discussed for several years, and is worthy of the most careful attention. The roads of this State are not what they ought to be. Their rough and neglected condition in many instances has been the neglected condition in many instances has been the cause of severe, but just, condemnation. Many States with a comparatively small percentage of the wealth and population of New-York far surpass us in the construction and maintenance of roads. The need for improvement is apparent, and the initial step carnot be taken too soon to place our highways in a condition suitable to our wealth and population, and to remove a long-continued and merited reproach.

THE CAPITOL SCANDAL.

This subject may well be approached with reis about thirty years since the building was started, and over \$22,000,000 has been appropriated and spent or sunk. has dragged tself through nearly a third of a century, always clamoring for money, until the people have nearly despatred of its completion and have come to regard it as an affliction from which time affords but little hope of relief. If an individual or a corporation had managed an undertaking as this has been managed, they would have been discredited years ago. We have now reached a point where the parts first constructed are in need of repairs, while other parts of the same building are unfinished. Other structures of enormous size and expertse and of unequalled magnificence have been constructed in many places, begun years after the Capitol was commenced and completed long ago. This building ought to be finished at once. The work should be done by contract, and sufficient money appropriated to pay for it. The State needs the structure for its uses, but it needs still more to escape the scandal of a building of enormous cost and unparalleled extravagance undergoing at the same time the process of construction at one end and decay at the other.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS. has dragged tself through nearly a third of a

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements to be made on the canals under "Nine Million Dollar act" are likely to be justified by the result. They will retain the advantages secured to us by nature and previous expenditures. The progress so far appears satisfactory, and the work should be prosecuted with the utmost energy in order that the money provided may not be consumed in the usual experience of commissions and examining boards and supernumeraries under different titles, and also that the benefits contemplated may be speedily enjoyed.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

This most unfortunate of the dependent classes has been transferred to the care of the State under the act of 1890. New-York is the first State to establish a broad and comprehensive system which yields the greatest benefits at the least cost. The yields the greatest benefits at the least cost. The system is now complete and its operation shows that the central supervision of expenditures makes a large annual saving over the old system of local administration. It places the welfare of the State above the interest of localities. The policy of recent Legislatures should be continued. The annual report of the State Commission in Lunaey is commended for its statement of those matters which cannot be reviewed at length here. An important addition is the Pathological Institute, which harmonizes the scientific work of the several hospitals and increases their efficiency. The increase in the number of insane is less than in former years, due probably to the revision by the Legislature of the insanity laws. This is said not to have worked detrimentally, for every proper case has been received and treated. The transfer of New-York County to the State system, with a lack of accommodation for the insane and the necessity for disproportionate construction during the ensuing year, creates an unusual condition which should be provided for.

The care of these unfortunate persons should be upon the broadest and most humane lines which the most enlightened minds can devise. The institutions of this State for the care of the insane are. I believe, conducted with patience and skill, and some which I have visited I know to be worthy of the highest praise. Economy, desirable in every direction, should in this be tempered with generosity.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. system is now complete and its operation shows

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The magnitude of our school system is partially expressed in its cost during the last year, which has been over \$24,000,000. More than 27,000 teachers have been employed, and more than 1,282,000 pupils instructed. The attendance during the last year has instructed. The attendance during the last year has increased, probably as an effect of the compulsory school law, but there are still over 368,000 children who do not attend school. The number last stated is too large for the safety of the State. Their education should in some way be cared for. Facilities should be provided for those who are willing to attend, and compulsory institutions established for those who are not. A reformatory is not a proper place for a child not in need of reformation, but under the present law such reformatory seems to be the only place provided. A system of truant schools might be considered for those whose at-

tendance is compulsory, and for those whose failure to attend is due solely to absence of opportunity the Legislature should strive to provide some means of attendance.

The operation of the present Excise law has been ceived from it from May 1 to November 20 wa for licenses during the entire year of 1895. It has caused a large decrease in the number of saloons, and the expense of running the Excise Department is less than that of running the old Excise boards. The law can, however, be improved, and that improvement should be among the first duties of this Legislature. Some of the amendments needed are obvious to those living where the law has been applied, and others are apparent to those who have given the subject careful study. Neither class of amendments can be recited with any profit here, but all changes should have in view the protection of those who have in good faith attempted to obey the law and the prevention of those who, by subterfuge or direct violation, have attempted to evade it. for licenses during the entire year of 1895.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. This subject has been much discussed, generally exaggerated, and has provided capital to many who would otherwise be bankrupt. The value of practical civil service is beyond question. Its in practical civil service is beyond question. Its importance was recognized by the last Constitutional Convention, and its place is now fixed in the fundamental law of the State But the work of the Legislature is necessary to render effective the provisions of the Constitution. This work should be done promptly and in good faith, not with reference to ideas so delicate as to be worthless in actual practice, but with a view solely to the elevation of the public service and the highest discharge of the duties of every public office. Beauty is not always a test of efficiency, and machinery that works disastrously is worse than that that will not work at all. Every means must be adapted to the end desired, and in my judgment Civil Service will work better with less starch. A scheme is not necessarily effective or high-toned because it lacks common-sense, and they are not necessarily hostile who think that common-sense would improve it. An examination for a public place should be suitable to the kind of service required, and sufficient margin should be given those making appointments so that the most competent help can be selected. Experience, character, tact, and even muscie, may be of more importance in some cases than the fraction of 1 per cent in an examination in geography. The discretion of the appointing power should not be entirely subordinated to the marking system. If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filed if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would recluce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil Service is intended to secure for the public at a preserve is intended to secure for the public at paperoved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular portance was recognized by the last Constitutional

PRESERVING THE FORESTS.

A question too long neglected is the preserva difference or false economy, has been stripped of its most valuable timber lands, allowed its water suptrespassing, for the cases are rate in which the title of the State to a desirable tract is acknowledged. Some time this deplorable condition must be rectified. Every year the loss to the State grows larger, in all cases difficult, and in some cases impossible, of recovery. The land is steadily and rapidly increasing in value. The bogus title burrows further out of sight the longer it is let alone. Witnesses die, and the only thing sure to increase is the encroachment of individuals upon the domain of the State. The enlargement of the canals will require more water, and the demand in every direction is increasing, while the supply is steadily falling off. A subject of such magnitude should not be postponed, nor conducted with the halting method which is too apt to distinguish public enterprises, in which large appropriations afford convenient resting-places in which office-holders may grow old. Not long ago the State appropriated a million dollars to preserve the beauties of Niagara Falls. That subject is without significance, compared to the Adirondack forests. Every consideration of health, pleasure, economy and safety arges the speedy consideration of this subject, and such consideration should include appropriations adequate to ascertain the nature of the titles adverse to the State, and to recover where the titles are insufficient, and to purchast where they are valid. Any other course would be false and unwise economy.

GREATER NEW-YORK.

No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities or be more far-reaching its effect than that relating to the communities to be embraced in the city of New-York. This subject fluence it is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which an entire National policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such moment become thus dependent, the position of the city of New-York is commanding and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study. I have entire confidence in the wisdom of the Commission in whose hands the work has thus far rested, and whatever the Legislature may do to complete or supplement that work will, I trust, be done under a sense of the profoundest responsibility. fluence it is not safe to predict. Conditions hav

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

In many States the Legislature convenes once is two years, and wherever that practice prevails I understand there is no disposition to return to the terests are enormous and diverse, but these do no justify or even excuse the large number of confusing, expensive and unnecessary laws passed at
every session. They serve no proper purpose whatever, and their tendency is to unsettle and mislead,
even if they contain nothing more objectionable.
The legitimate needs of this State can be provided
for in a shorter time than is generally consumed,
and the chief hope arising from protracted sessions
and the passage of unnecessary laws is that the
people may in their next Constitution conclude to
correct both with blennial sessions.

I should be glad if no act should be passed not of
pronounced utility or to meet some urgent public
need. This would make possible an early adjournment, for which the people are always grateful.

FRANK S. BLACK.

A CIVIL SERVICE RESOLUTION.

Albany, Jan. 6 (Special).-Assemblyman Henry E. Abell, of Kings County, was only one of many Assemblymen who were pleased by Governor Black's reference to Civil Service reform in his message. But Mr. Abeli was the only member who pocketed a Civil Service recommendation of his own and substituted for it a resolution indorsing that part of the Governor's message which referred to part of the Governor's message which referred to the subject. The resolution offered by Mr. Abell refers the section of the Governor's message in question to the Judiciary Committee of the Assem-bly, and asks for a report from that committee at the earliest possible moment after it shall have been appointed by the Speaker. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONTEST FOR P. J. ANDREWS'S SEAT. Albany, Jan. 6.-Speaker O'Grady to-day present albany, Jan. 6.—Speaker O'Grady to-day presented to the Assembly the contest of Frank A. Sovak for the seat held by Assemblyman Patrick J. Andrews (Dem.), of the XXVIth New-York District. The contest was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. "Abe" Gruber is counsel for Sovak.

WOODRUFF GIVES A HARMONY DINNER.

Albany, Jan. 6.-Politicians of all shades of Re-Albany, Jan. 6.—Politicians of all shades of Republican opinion, especially from Brooklyn, were entertained at dinner to-night by Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, at his home in Elkst. Mr. Woodruff has heretofore been credited with endeavoring to harmonize political differences in Brooklyn within his party lines. Among his guests and lives couledly were Governor Black, General at dinner to-night were Governor Black, General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schio-ren, County Clerk Jacob Worth, Commissioner The-

OLCOTT MUST DECIDE IT.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HANCOCK THINKS THE DIS-

Albany, Jan. 6 .- Attorney-General Hancock to day made public his opinion, written at the request District-Attorney Olcott of New-York, asking whether the employes in the District-Attorcome within the Civil Service regulations. The Attorney-General says that District-Attorneys' ofices are subject to neither State nor city Civil Service regulations at present, and that it is left to tion and Civil Service rules for his office. This de cision practically allows Mr. Olcott to make such ance politically, when it is remembered that the New-York District-Attorney's office spends \$187,000 annually in salaries alone. In his opinion, Attor-

fice are concerned, the reasoning of Smith in Peple agt. Taylor, 40 N. Y. Supp. 321, would appear to

be a reasonable construction in law. He says:
"'Does the office of Assistant District-Attorney come within the Civil Service provisions of the Con-stitution as interpreted in People agt. Roberts? Is the Assistant District-Attorney by Civil Service examination? I think not. The District-Attorney is charged with grave responsibility and duties of the highest moment of the county. His assistants, for whom he is responsible, occupy the most confidenwith duties of the utmost importance. I think Attorney in the selection of his assistants should be left absolutely free in the exercise of his comjudgment and discretion. If, as the Court of Apneals intimates in the case cited, in the absence o statutory regulations, the Civil Service provisions of the Constitution are self-executing. I do not

statutory regulations, the Civil Service provisions of the Constitution are self-executing. I do not think that any fair construction of these provisions would include the office in question.

"With reference to the other subordinate positions, it would appear that the appointments should be made according to merit and fitness; that such merit and fitness are to be ascertained by examinations should be competitive so far as practicable. If, taking into consideration the peculiar, important and confidential relations existing between the head of the office and his subordinates a competitive examination is not feasible, you would be freed from that particular provision of the law. The practical operation of the Civil Service section of the Constitution, as far as it affects your particular office in the present condition of affairs, appears to be left with yourself."

appointment of five Republican lawyers of the city as members of his staff of assistants. The men appointed are the following:

with a salary of \$2,000 a year, recently attached himself to the regular Republican organization in the XXIXth Assembly District. He has a law office at No. 120 Broadway. Among the men recommending him for the office are Joseph H. Choate, State Senator Pavey, General Anson G. McCook, Elihu Root and William Brookfield.

Michael J. McCann, Deputy Assistant District-Attorney, with a salary of \$2,000, is an organization Republican of the XXV:h Assembly District, and has a law office at No. 128 Nassau-st. He will take office on February I. Among the men recommending him are Archbishop Corrigan, Father Ducey, Father Colton and the Rev. A. R. Doyle, who is Editor of "The Catholic World."

Charles W. Zaring, Deputy Assistant, District-Attorney, with a salary of \$2,000, has a law office at No. 29 Nassau-st. He formerly was a law partner of State Senator Pavey. He takes the place of H. S. Davis, who resigned a week ago to become a law partner of Abraham Gruber.

D. Frank Lloyd, Deputy Assistant District-Attorney, with a salary of \$2,000, has been a member of the law firm of Lloyd & Ingersoil, at No. 170 Hospitals and the salary of \$2,000, has been a member of the law firm of Lloyd & Ingersoil, at No. 170 Hospitals and the salary of \$2,000, is a norganization the members to introduce no bills save such as are necessary and for the public good, and, having introduced them, to bring them to final passage promptly. Above all, let us avoid bad legislation or the suspicion of it."

The other officers of the House were then tilled by the election of the candidates chosen last night at the Republican caucus.

The private secretary of the Governor then presented the message of the Chief Executive, which sented the message of the Chief Executive, which sented the message of the Chief Executive, which sented the members to introduce no bills save such as are necessary and for the public good, and, having introduced them, to bring them to fining passage promptly. Above all, let us avoid bad legislation or the suspicion of it."

The other officers of the House were then tilled by the election of the candidates chosen last night at the members to introduce and them, to bring them to fill duced them, to bring them to bring them to bring them to be such as of the officers of the Che

He recently was admitted to the bat. Formerly he was in the office of Ambassador Bayard, in London. It was reported yesterday that he would take the place of T. J. McManus until June I, and then be promoted to the place now held by George Gordon Battle.

District-Attorney Olcott yesterday received the opinion from Attorney-General Hancock in reply to his request for advice as to appointing clerks and messengers without Civil Service examinations, but he said he probably would not make any changes among the attendants in the office until the Legislature had taken action upon a request which he intended to make.

ASSEMBLY GETS TO WORK.

AFTER SOME GOOD ADVICE FROM

HE WARNS THE MEMBERS ESPECIALLY AGAINST

FOR CHEAPER GAS AND OTHER BILLS. Albany, Jan. 6.-The members of the Assembly were on hand early this morning. Previous to the opening of the session at 11 o'clock Secretary of State Palmer appeared in the well of the chamber and swore in the members. At 11:08 o'clock Clerk. Archie E Baxter called the Assembly to order, and after prayer the roll was called. There were

On motion of Assemblyman Nixon, the majority leader, the election of a Speaker was proceeded with, and 146 votes were cast. Assemblyman O'Grady received 112 Republican votes, and Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn, of New-York, who is to be the Democratic leader on the floor, received 34 Democratic votes. Mr. O'Grady was declared

elected by Clerk Baxter. Messrs. Nixon and Finn were appointed a com-mittee to escort Mr. O'Grady to the chair. The

new Speaker spoke in part as follows: "Gentlemen of the Assembly: In accordance with ancient and long-continued custom, sanctioned by constitutional approval, you have this day chosen me as Speaker of the Assembly of 1897. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that the unanim ity of your choice has touched me deeply. I re-turn to you my sincere acknowledgment for this

representing the sovereign people of this State. How can we best serve our great constituency: charter for Greater New-York will be ready for introduction in a few days, and it should be out earnest endeavor to speedily enact an organic law for this municipality. The Liquor Tax law, deprogressive and improved excise law the State has ever seen, must be supplemented by the legislation necessary to save from possible intentiona effect and enable our citizens to enjoy its most

"Our tax rate was very satisfactory last year, but charges formerly existing are no longer obligatory. and a possibility of increased revenue will compel u possible economy so that the taxpayers may receive the full benefit of the improved condition. "The amended Election law enacted during the last

session has simplified and made more perfect our system of voting. Bribery and corruption at the ity of the franchise. It will be our duty to still further perfect the law by meeting whatever objection

"I feel it my duty to call the attention of the As sembly to a matter the correction of which would save a great deal of time and much expense to the State. During the session of 1896 1,703 bills were in-troduced in the Assembly and 968 were passed by that body; in 1895, 1,752 were introduced and 1,054 reached the Senate; in 1894, 1,500 were introduced and 1,004 reached were passed. The deduction from these figures is at once apparent. Bills are either carelessly introduced and afterward found to be needless and improper, pense upon the public treasury. Let me suggest to the members to introduce no bills save such as are

a price as low as 50 cents a thousand feet at a fair profit. Mr. Gledhill introduced a \$1 gas bill, for New-York only.

A resolution by Mr. Forrester, of Kings, providing that a committee of seven members of the House be named to investigate gas trusts, especially the one in Brooklyn, was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The following bills also were introduced in the Assembly fo-day:

By Mr. Sanger, providing uniform charter in cities of the third class.

By Mr. Sanger, providing for a reclassification of

the Legislature had taken action upon a request which he intended to make.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Abany, Jan. 5 (Special).—A bill providing for a new Hall of Records in New-York City was presented today by Assemblyman Austin. The bill provides for the condemnation of land in the vicinity of the City Hall, and authorizes the Board of Estimate and the cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo, and

Colds.

Common colds bring on Catarra, Bronchitis, and often lead to Consump-tion. The rawness and soreness of the nose and throat is caused by the action of the germs on the mucous membrane.

is an antiseptic bacillicide. It acts instantly on the germs and stops their work; all inflammation disappears; the head clears and the coughing ceases. It "CURES BY INHALATION."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1804.

I have strenuously refused my name and picture for my advertisement, but I cannot refuse anything for lyomei, as in February I will, by the power of lyomei, celebrate two years' freedom from colds. So too late I will send my picture.

(Rev.) J. M. Farrar, D.D.

Guarantee Any person pur-chasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, and who will say that Hyomei has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

(Signed) R. J. Orbit.

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, \$1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents. Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice

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28 & 30 West Broadway, bet. Park Pl. and Barelay in COOL weather "MILLER" oil heaters are a COMFORT,

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in Saratoga Springs, where it may be performed until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday.

By Mr. Trainor, apportioning New York city into thirty-six Aldermanic districts.

The Assembly adjourned until 8:30 p. m. on January 13.

ALDRIDGE RENOMINATED.

HE WAS IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Albany, Jan. 6 (Special).-Governor Black to-day renominated George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, for Superintendent of Public Works, and on motion of Supermement of Public Works, and on motion of Senator Harrison, of Rochester, the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate.

Senator Raines said he had intended to speak "on the splendid record of Mr. Aldridge as administrator of the canal system," but had resolved to defer this action until the next session of the Senate.

ANNEXED DISTRICT. REAPPORTIONMENT. Albany, Jan. 6.-Assemblyman Trainor has inroduced a bill affecting the Assembly represenin New-York. In the event of the Greater Newin New-York. In the event of the district shill will be of considerable importance. He declares that the charter does not adequately provide representation in the districts mentioned. In the event of the charter not being adopted he will push his bill as a district measure anyway.

CANTOR AFTER THE GAS COMPANIES. Albany, Jan. 6.-Senator Cantor is preparing a bill providing for dollar gas in New-York City.

The bill gives the municipal authorities supervision over the distribution of gas by the companies, with a view of preventing such a pressure as will cause more than the ordinary consumption.

FOR A GREATER UTICA.

Albany, Jan. 6 .- Asse Albany, Jah. 8.—Albany, Jah. 8.—Albany, Jah. 8.—Albany, Jah. 8.—Albany, Jah. 9.—Albany, Jah. 9

ANTI-SKY-SCRAPER BILL REVIVED. Albany, Jan. 6 (Special).-Assemblyman Austin to-day introduced a bill to regulate the height of

to-day introduced a bill to regulate the height of buildings in the city of New-York. The bill is similar to that introduced by the same member last year, with the exception that the basis for estimating the height to be permitted is in the present bill taken as twenty times the square root of the width of the street, instead of fifteen times, as in the bill of last year. This amendment was decided upon by Mr. Austin just before submitting the bill.

For other Albany news see page nine.

